7: Lumholtz N-5 (1909-1910) 1912
NU28 Papago NU28

them on the machine, which she owns or borrows from her more fortunate sisters. Petticoats are considered less necessary. At Juan's ranch, on which was my camp, the women folks had been working for two days to get their dresses ready for this occasion. Until midnight the running of the sewing machine could be heard from the little house I had at first occupied.

The ceremonies and speeches proceeded in the same manner as those I had witnessed before. The wine was distributed only to the fortunate ones seated in the square, and there was not much of it either. After an hour the whole affair was over and people dispersed to the different houses, where the brew of the season was awaiting them. To be present at the revelries which followed was not pleasant. It was a good-tempered crowd, but drunken people are nuisances, whether in civilization or among barbarians. However, if anything, there is some excuse for a barbarian to get drunk, for he thinks it is the will of the gods, and that it helps to bring about rain. Moreover, his native intoxicant, indulged in only on certain religious occasions, does not do him much physical harm.

There were some ludicrous sights to behold, mingled with pathetic. Two women on the point of starting for home were seated in a wagon, both visibly under the influence of the sahuaro wine. They were conversing and weeping in their effusive feelings for each other, while a suckling infant at the breast of one of them was adding to the wail from a quite different sentiment. A thick-set, resolute woman with a nice face, an acquaint-

17:Castetter & Underhill N,E-5 (1931-1934) 1935
NU28 Papago NU28

western goshawk skin *(Astur atricapillus striatulatus)* with the feathers on.

Women wore a breechcloth like that of the men and over it an apron of two buckskins pulled over a belt, one in front and one in back. In the memory of informants, however, women wore only cotton aprons in the same way "because we didn't know how to sew." Deerskin skirts were then being sewed by professional leatherworkers, like the shirts, and were similiarly dyed and decorated, and in addition might have a border of deer hoofs around the bottom with a fringe of deer hoofs on short thongs around the waist. The upper part of the body was naked except for a buckskin shawl like that of the men, which, however, never developed into a shirt.

The garments made of cotton were similar in shape to those of buckskin. Men wore a cotton breechcloth and women two cotton aprons. But women sometimes wore a single strip of cotton twisted around the waist and wide enough to reach below the knees. It might be held in place with a thong, a twist of rope, or with one of the colored belts described above.

Although the Papago are known to the Navajo as "sandal people," their sandals were used only for hunting, war, and journeys. Most informants remember no sandal material other than cowhide *(Bos taurus)*, which began to be obtained by trade soon after the first Spaniards reached the country. However in the mountainous country toward the Gulf, the skin over the knee of a mountain sheep *(Ovis mexicanus)* was found strong enough if doubled. In the Baboquivari valley people used for this purpose the bark of the hackberry tree *(Celtis reticulata)* which comes off in smooth slabs.

Leather sandals were made with the sole straight across the toe end, sometimes with a projection in the center, like the Apache flap, to protect the great toe. Under the heel end was laid an extra piece of rawhide with two narrow tabs which came up through slots in the sole to take

17;Castetter & Underhill N.E-5 (1931-1934) 1935
NU28 Papago NU28

281 Thongs and loin cloths were cut from buckskin even before there were sewed garments. To mark a straight line [304 413] for the cutting the worker blackened his bowstring with soot, laid it against the skin, then the cutting was done with a flake of flint. Sewing was first done on pouches and 284 quivers, then on simple garments. The needle was an awl of very hard wood which had to be obtained from the Altar valley and was sharpened with a stone and its head hardened on the fire. The thread was a buckskin thong pulled out very thin, twisted tightly and wet in the mouth.

WEAPONS

411 At present bows are made of mulberry *(Morus microphylla)* or, in its absence, of box thorn *(Lycium fremontii)*. A long new mulberry shoot about two inches thick and five feet long was cut in the rainy season; then the bark was removed and the protuberances rubbed down with a stone. The last quarter of the length at both ends was tapered to an inch in diameter by scraping with a stone, the ends being finished with a notch for the string and a bulbous projection beyond it.

The bow was bent by laying it in hot ashes, stones being placed on and around it so as to bend the ends up at a gradual angle. The central part must not be bent at all since this would weaken it. The ends were next tied in position with strong cord of agave fibers (not the bowstring) and the bow set aside to dry thoroughly. It might then be [531] painted with a series of red diagonal crosses down the outside, or it might have wrappings of deer sinew at either side of the hand grip.

The bowstring was a two-ply cord of deer sinew which was soaked, split with the teeth and rolled on the thigh. This hard rough cord was made rather smooth by running it [283] through a small perforation bored in a stick of sahuaro wood *(Carnegia gigantea)*.

The Papagos usually made stone-tipped arrows for war and large game, but wooden-tipped ones for small